

Our neighbor of the Democratic

convention has been elected to the

Twenty-Second of February Convention

"republican" Mr. Pendleton's financial

policy. We are glad to see the

convention. It is a pity that he did not

endorse his policy, our neighbor says.

At the same time, we will not say

that we should have said nothing.

By correcting his original mistake, how-

ever, our neighbor falls into a new one.

He says:

The Courier and Journal had insisted

that the payment of bonds in greenbacks

should be a Democratic test. The conven-

tion, in taking such a resolution, declared

that it was a test, and that it was the

point to which our statements were directed.

So far as the Journal is concerned,

this statement is wholly wrong, it is

directly contrary to the fact. The

Courier can speak for itself.

While strenuously advocating the pay-

ment of the bonds in greenbacks accord-

ing to the contract, we have deprecated

the making of this policy a party test,

and upon the Democratic friends and

opponents of the policy the importance

of agreeing to disagree concerning it.

The convention, to say the least, went

quite as far as we would have had it go.

As to the talking of Mr. Graves's res-

olution, our neighbor is wrong again.

The resolution was not tabled. The

thing tabled was a motion to suspend the

rules to consider the resolution; and this

motion, as we said, was not carried.

But, if our friends will give us a

moment's pause, some portion of the

large sacrifice we incur will be returned

in the increase of our subscription list,

while vast good will be done to the cause

to which we are so earnestly embarked,

and to which we shall devote all the tal-

ents and all the energies we possess.

March 2, 1865.

Wednesday, March 2, 1865.

The conclusion of Judge Nicholas's

impeachment of the impeachers will be

found in the Journal of today. It is a

searching and scathing paper. We hope

that none of those whom it concerns will

be able to read it. The music to be sung

is pretty sharp; but they will be the bet-

ter for the facing of it.

Mr. Parton, the historian, in a late

communication to the New York Ledger,

after narrating the long struggle between

the friends of Jefferson and the friends of

the friends of the Presidency, says: "When

it seemed probable that no election would

take place, the Federalists proposed to

pass a law placing the government in the

hands of some individual until the people

themselves could decide the question by

another vote." The response to this propo-

sition was given by Mr. Jefferson in a

declaration to the people, one and all, that

the day such an act passed, the Middle

States would arm, and that no such

separation, even for a single day, would

be submitted to.

We see in this piece of history the policy

of the Democracy of the time of Jefferson.

The Democratic members of Congress

thought that to declare openly for the

policy of Jefferson was to place the

functions of the Presidency in the

hands of an individual not known or

recognized as President by the Constitution,

refusing to submit to the usurpation. This

was Democracy then, and it is Democracy

now.

But see what our radical Congressmen

insisted upon the masses of the radical

party of the country, are attempting to do.

They propose to strip the Presidential functions

from the constitutionally elected Presi-

dent and to bestow them upon an indi-

vidual not elected President or anything

else and not recognized as President by

The duties of the Police Com-

missioners are not correctly understood, we

hear, by the great mass of voters in the

city and county. The impression exists

prevalent that the offices will be filled

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**SPECIAL NOTICES:**

goods,

[illegible]



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